

## REMARKS

Applicant's undersigned Attorney thanks the Examiner for another kind and thorough review of the pending Application. Particularly, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are in condition for allowance and such allowance is respectfully requested.

A truly phonetic alphabet must have only one symbol for each of the primary thirty- nine sounds in English. Such an alphabet can immediately and accurately symbolize any English word. The primary publication relating to this patent is A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English by John S. Kenyon and Thomas A. Knott. This dictionary is printed using the International Phonetic Alphabet (I.P.A.) for the pronunciation entry. The orthographic entry is first and the pronunciation entry is second. Applicant modern phonetic alphabet is patterned after the I.P.A., however, it is unlike the I.P.A. because it uses only Roman type and has no diacritical marks. The new phonetic alphabet is based on a logical alphabetical matrix. The revolutionary pronouncing dictionary enters the pronunciation entry first so the orthographic entry is now second. In Applicant's thirty plus years of research which included searching patents on line and researching libraries in the United States and Canada, he has never seen a dictionary with the pronunciation entry given first. Applicant's modern phonetic alphabet, unlike the I.P.A. or any other dictionary key, can be easily printed, typed on a standard keyboard, or written in cursive.

Gasper (patent # 4, 884,972) does not establish a phonetic alphabet or a pronouncing dictionary as shown in Fig. 2a-2r. He states in column 6, line 39: "In an electronic tray 28 along the top of the screen 27 two rows of tiles 29 having the 26

standard English letters inscribed on them are positioned. In a second electronic tray 30 along the left side of the screen 27 are arranged columns of tiles 29 having commonly occurring phonograms inscribed on them. "this cannot be a phonetic alphabet if it uses " the 26 standard English letters." Gasper does not identify long and short vowel sounds like his phonetic key shows. Nor does he show a symbol for the short double o sound which is /uu/ (/guud/ good or /buuc/ book) in his pronouncing dictionary. He does not show a symbol for /ir/ which can be spelled many ways some of which are ear, engineer, and irrigate. With regard to consonant sounds, Gasper likewise does not establish a phonetic alphabet since both c and k are used. Only one can be used. Applicant chose the hard c because it is the most prevalent letter used. Gasper used g and x which also proves his alphabet cannot be a phonetic alphabet because the qu phonetically equals /cw/ as in /cwit/ quit and the letter x phonetically equals /cs/ as in /bocs/, box; /gz/ as in /egzact/, exact; or /z/ as in /zielufoen/ xylophone. (The letter e after a single vowel always makes the vowel long.) Also, only one th is shown. Is it the voiced /th/ as in /that/, that or the voiceless /thh/ as in / thhin/, thin? He shows wh which is an error for a phonetic alphabet. Kenyon and Knott state that the wh can be shown either as hw or w. I chose w as the dictionary key shows.

Applicant's modern, phonetic alphabet is exact. It uses only thirty-nine (39) consistent symbols to represent the thirty-nine (39) sounds in English. It doesn't require a computer program to ravel and scan multiple anagrams. Children ages six and seven can read the print used in this modern pronouncing dictionary to easily see and understand how traditional English orthography tricks them when they rely only on the sounds heard in words. This difficulty with pronunciation and spelling would exist for most all of us if

we too were expected to pronounce and spell medical or scientific terminologies for which we didn't have a large sight vocabulary. For example: we hear and think /acshun/. However, we must remember to spell the word action. We hear and think /sfigmoemunomitur/. However, we must remember to spell the word sphygmomanometer. With Applicant's modern pronouncing dictionary, one can look up the pronunciation entry /acshun/ or /sfigmoemunomitur/ and find how these sounds are spelled in English for this particular word. They don't need a list of multiple anagrams. They immediately see the patterns involved with that specific word. With this alphabetical understanding coupled with using visualization skills to reinforce memory, they are no longer tricked by that word. They learn from the entry acshun that this is a two syllable word with the first one being a closed syllable – ac = ac. The second syllable shun tricked them by being spelled tion. So they are not tricked again, they can visualize in their mind “a nation that takes action” and remember that shun is spelled tion. Applicant's revolutionary pronouncing dictionary visually prints a one- to- one correspondence no grounds for a phonetic alphabet nor a printed pronouncing dictionary.

Siegel (patent # 5,799,267) and (#5,953,692) does not establish a phonetic alphabet either. In fact he states in the abstract of 5,953,692: “The plurality of allographs have in common the selected letter. Thus, a user need not learn a specialized phonetic alphabet to represent sounds for which the allographs may not be known. At the same time, the user is taught alternative allographic representations for the some phoneme. In addition, because a letter may appear in allographs which encode respectively different phonemes, the user is taught alternative sounds that the selected letter may represent. This translated phonemic information may be used in a further selection process to

specify phonemic information without needing to know a specialized phonemic alphabet.” Applicant’s modern phonetic alphabet is that specialized one that Siegel says is not needed. In his earlier patent # 5,799,267 abstract 57, line 8 Siegel states: “The associated text entries are searched by a searching method that may include sequential search. The associated text entries are provided as the accessed information and the meaning of a selected one of the text entries is indicated in a manner which would be understood by individuals who cannot read, such as sound and pictures, or sound and animation.” His searching method of finding random letters is a guessing game and doesn’t teach a consistent, phonetic alphabet that is precise like his new phonetic alphabet. Many people cannot use spell checkers because they cannot guess the correct word from the multitude of random choices given. Clearly, Applicant’s claim for a new phonetic alphabet used in the form of a revolutionary pronouncing dictionary with precise accuracy cannot be rejected on the basis of the afore-mentioned patents.

Page 4, section 6, line 6 of the rejections states, “The examiner notes that Siegel does teach that phonetic spelling, definition, and orthographic spelling of each word is “stored in the database”, see table 1 in col.4. The Examiner also takes official notice that these practices are commonly used in the art of foreign language education and that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Siegel system with the above so as to allow a user of the system to visual compare the phonetic and orthographic representation of a word with the actual definition so as to reinforce the relationship between the spelling, pronunciation, and definition of the word.” Siegel does not display to the user the phonetic spelling. It is stored in the database, therefore, the user cannot compare and contrast the phonetic and orthographic spellings to deduce

which of the thirty-nine English phonetic patternings apply. These patternings should be visibly taught and tactily reinforced with phonetic hand signals as shown in his modern pronouncing dictionary. (Hand signals are not claimed in this patent because they had been previously made public.)

The Examiner on page 4, section 6, line 10 states: "It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the Siegel system. She then goes on to say that Siegel "fails to specifically teach: the step of comparing and contrasting including providing an alphabetical listing of words spelled using the typeable phonetic spelling and providing the orthographic spelling and definition of a word in close proximity to the phonetic spelling (claim 7 and similar limitation of claim 10); and the word being in a different language than the definition (claim 11). This is the whole point of claim. Applicant has not failed, where Siegel has failed.

Applicant also disagrees with the examiner that his phonetic, pronunciation entry for this modern dictionary is obvious. After reading the above, Applicant feels that the examiner has changed her opinion midstream to note that Siegel does teach phonetic spelling since it is stored in the database. It would have been "obvious" to modify the Siegel system to visually compare the phonetic and orthographic representation of a word. In his mind that statement equates to one saying that it is "obvious" for anyone watching and hearing a player piano to deduce in their mind what the database in the machine is composed of without seeing the sheet music. As stated earlier, Siegel does not establish a typeable phonetic alphabet in a pronouncing dictionary with the pronunciation entry being first. All other systems are based on letter sequencing not sound sequencing. Therefore, his claim for inventing a truly typeable phonetic alphabet in a revolutionary

pronouncing dictionary for English and other language still stands and should be honored.

When there is a one-to-one correspondence between the sounds you speak, /acshun/ and the letters you write, acshun there exists a phonetic pronunciation. You then compare and contrast the logical unity of the phonetic pronunciation with the illogical chaos of English orthography to find consistent patterns. For the young learner, the struggling older learner or the foreign learner who all usually have a small sight vocabulary, the word action could be pronounced many different ways by guessing. The phonetic alphabet Applicant has invented for his new pronouncing dictionary removes the guessing and gives only the one possibility for the pronunciation of the word action, /acshun/. Therefore, anyone who learns Applicant's phonetic key of thirty-nine (39) sounds can look up any word phonetically in this dictionary and learn which of the thirty-nine (39) sound patterns of English apply to the word and why the English word tricks them if it is not spelled phonetically. A pronouncing dictionary processes the sounds in a word. All other patent claims and dictionaries process letter sequences without knowledge of the sounds in the word for their first entry word. Now with his revolutionary dictionary, which places the phonetic entry first, a teacher, parent or student can write a phonetically generated spelling test using a pronunciation entry: /shuugur/, /speshul/, /wuns/. He can later take the spelling test and then check the test using the orthographic entry: sugar, special, once. If public places, signs and roadways had phonetic helplines for people who need them – like Braille is available for the blind- literacy in this country would be improved by just carrying his pocket- size phonetic,

pronunciation key card. With a truly phonetic alphabet, there is never a need for a multitude of different possibilities strung together to guess from.

The printed pronouncing dictionary with the phonetic entry first and the orthographic entry second is an original presentation of English words or words from any language. This revolutionary pronouncing dictionary should be acknowledged by the patent office for its inventive originality and granted a patent.

In summary, the pending Claims are allowable over the art of record and their allowance is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any further questions regarding this matter, she is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at (248)-324-7787.

Respectfully submitted,



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1) A method for typing a word using a phonetic alphabet, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a plurality of bics, wherein said plurality of bics are comprised of typeable roman letters and combined typeable roman letters; and

combining at least one of said plurality of bics to phonetically spell said word.

2) The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

assigning a certain sound to a unique one of each of said plurality of bics.

3) The method of claim 2 wherein said step of providing a plurality of bics further comprises the step of: .

arranging said plurality of bics and said typeable roman letters and combined typeable roman letters into a pronunciation key.

4) A method for learning the orthographic spelling of a word, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a typeable phonetic alphabet;

phonetically spelling said word using said typeable phonetic alphabet; and

comparing and contrasting said typeable phonetic spelling with said orthographic spelling of said word.

5) The method of claim 4 wherein said step of providing a typeable phonetic alphabet further comprises the step of:

providing a pronunciation key of roman letters and combined roman letters.

6) The method of claim 5 further comprising the step of:

assigning a certain sound to a unique one of each of said roman letters and combined roman letters within said pronunciation key.

7) The method of claim 4 wherein said step of comparing and contrasting said typeable phonetic spelling to said orthographic spelling of said word further comprises the step of:

providing an alphabetical listing of words spelled using said typeable phonetic spelling; and

providing said orthographic spelling of said word in close proximity to said typeable phonetic spelling of said word.

8) A method for determining an orthographic spelling and definition of a word based upon a pronunciation of said word, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a typeable phonetic alphabet; and

providing a dictionary which is arranged based upon said typeable phonetic alphabet.

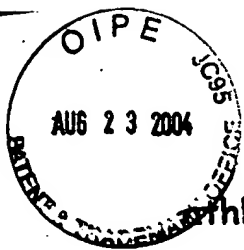
9) The method of claim 8 further comprising the steps of:

phonetically spelling said word using said typeable  
phonetic alphabet.

10) The method of claim 9 wherein said step of providing a  
dictionary further comprises the step of:

placing said orthographic spelling and definition of  
said word next to said phonetic spelling of said word.

11) The method of claim 10 wherein said word is in a  
different language than said definition of said word.



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